

**Final Examination – Incident Command System, Basic, I-200,
for Federal Disaster Workers (IS-200)
(Total of 25 questions)**

1. The Incident Command System is an effective method for managing incident response activities. Using ICS:
 - Establishes a clear chain of command.
 - Avoids unclear communications.
 - Ensures key functions are covered.
 - _____
 - a. Ensures appropriate strategies to achieve objectives.
 - b. Allows for the efficient delegation of responsibilities.
 - c. Standardizes the organizational structure across incidents.
 - d. Allows all agencies to maintain jurisdictional responsibility.

2. The first arriving authority at the scene, who has jurisdiction for the incident:
 - Establishes incident command.
 - Identifies the initial Incident Command Post (ICP).
 - Begins establishing incident facilities.
 - Considers the need to transfer command.
 - _____
 - a. Establishes needed authorization and delegations of authority.
 - b. Begins conducting damage and resource assessments.
 - c. Communicates direction and establishes management control.
 - d. Prepares for all of the services and support needs of the incident.

3. Which management function conducts tactical operations to carry out the Incident Action Plan, develops the tactical assignments and organization, and directs all tactical resources?
 - a. Operations
 - b. Planning
 - c. Logistics
 - d. Finance/Administration

4. The initial Incident Commander will remain in charge until:
 - a. Conclusion of the first operational period.
 - b. Personnel and resources begin demobilizing.
 - c. Incident objectives have been established.
 - d. Transfer of command is accomplished.

5. The following steps take place on every incident regardless of size or complexity:
 - Understand agency policy and direction.
 - Assess incident situation.
 - Establish incident objectives.
 - Select appropriate strategy or strategies to achieve objectives.
 - Perform tactical direction.
 - Provide necessary follow-up.

These six essential steps describe the implementation of which key ICS principle?

- a. Management by Objectives.
 - b. Unity of Command.
 - c. Comprehensive Resource Management.
 - d. Integrated Communications.
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6. One of the main features of ICS are procedures to transfer responsibility for a position with minimal disruption. Three key procedures should be followed, whenever possible:
 - The transfer should be face to face.
 - The transfer should include a complete briefing.
 - The effective date and time of the transfer is announced to all affected personnel.

Under what circumstance should these procedures be used?

- a. Whenever agencies and/or jurisdictions share responsibility for the incident.
- b. Once a written Incident Action Plan has been requested.
- c. Anytime personnel in supervisory positions change.
- d. When the ICS organization expands beyond the Incident Commander's initial span of control.

7. Which management function monitors costs related to the incident, and provides accounting, procurement, time recording, and cost analyses?
- Operations
 - Planning
 - Logistics
 - Finance/Administration
8. A transfer-of-command briefing should always take place. The briefing should include the following critical information:
- Situation status, incident objectives, and priorities.
 - Current organization and facilities established.
 - Resource assignments and resources en route and/or ordered.
 - Prognosis, concerns, and related issues.
 - Introduction of Command Staff and General Staff.

What additional information should be included during a transfer-of-command briefing?

- Personnel Support Plan.
 - Communications Plan.
 - Management Response Plan.
 - Logistics Plan.
9. The Incident Command function may be carried out in two ways:
- Single Command
 - _____
- Combined Command
 - Joint Command
 - Shared Command
 - Unified Command

10. The ICS organization reflects the principle of management by objectives. The organizational structure should reflect only what is:
- a. Needed to maintain the standardized organizational structure.
 - b. Prescribed by the Incident Commander and chain of command.
 - c. Required to meet and support planned incident objectives.
 - d. Recommended by the lead agency or jurisdiction.
11. Which management function prepares and documents the Incident Action Plan to accomplish the incident objectives, collects and evaluates information, maintains resource status, and maintains documentation for incident records?
- a. Operations
 - b. Planning
 - c. Logistics
 - d. Finance/Administration
12. Unified Command is a unified team effort, which allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident, either geographical or functional, to:
- a. Jointly develop a common set of incident objectives and strategies.
 - b. Surrender agency authority, responsibility, and accountability.
 - c. Share legal responsibility for incident personnel and resources.
 - d. Establish an orderly line of authority within the ranks of the organization.
13. One ICS principle relates to the supervisory structure of the organization and pertains to the number of individuals or resources one incident supervisor can manage effectively. This operating guideline is referred to as:
- a. Delegation of authority.
 - b. Span of control.
 - c. Form follows function.
 - d. Unity of command.

14. At each level of the ICS organization, individuals in positions of primary responsibility have distinct titles. Using specific ICS position titles serves three important purposes:
- The use of distinct titles allows for filling ICS positions with the most qualified individuals rather than by rank.
 - Standard position titles are useful when requesting qualified personnel.
 - _____
- a. Titles provide a common standard for all incident responders.
 - b. Distinct titles reflect the rank of the individuals filling the positions.
 - c. Position titles help to maintain the normal lines of authority within agencies.
 - d. Prestige associated with certain titles helps to motivate responders.
15. Personnel and major items of equipment (with or without operator) available or potentially available to the Operations function on assignment to incidents are called:
- a. Available Resources
 - b. Operational Resources
 - c. Support Resources
 - d. Tactical Resources
16. The Incident Action Plan provides all incident supervisory personnel with appropriate direction for taking actions based on the objectives identified for the operational period.
- In which of the following situations would it be recommended that a written plan be used?
- a. Whenever personnel rosters remain constant across shifts.
 - b. When personnel are assigned to only one operational period.
 - c. When two or more jurisdictions or disciplines are involved.
 - d. Whenever there is a partial activation of the ICS organization.

17. The kind of resource describes:

- a. What the capability of the resources is.
- b. Where the resource is used.
- c. What the assignment standard is.
- d. What the resource is.

18. Which management function provides support to meet incident needs and provides resources and all other services needed to support the incident?

- a. Operations
- b. Planning
- c. Logistics
- d. Finance/Administration

19. Personnel begin demobilizing when their objectives have been achieved and when:

- a. They receive orders from the Incident Commander.
- b. They have been released according to the demobilization plan.
- c. The incident is under control.
- d. Their resources have been expended.

20. The Incident Commander may have one or more deputies. An individual assuming a deputy role must:

- a. Be equally capable of assuming the Incident Commander role.
- b. Be a representative of the lead agency or jurisdiction at the incident.
- c. Have served as a Branch Director within the current organization.
- d. Have prior experience predicting workloads and potential staffing needs.

21. "Typing" resources has several advantages, including:

- **In Planning:** Knowing the specific capabilities of the kinds of resources helps planners decide the type and quantity of resources needed.
- **In Monitoring Resource Use:** Type descriptions enable managers to monitor for undercapability or overcapability. Careful monitoring of resource performance can lead to the use of less costly resources, ultimately increasing work performance and reducing cost.
- _____
- a. **In Resource Procurement:** Knowing where the type of resources are located, who owns them, and what are the conditions of procurement and restrictions on use.
- b. **In Facilities Assignment:** Typing resources clarifies the resource capability and activities that can be used at a specific facility.
- c. **In Organizing Resources:** Organizing resources by type provides the mix of resources needed for a specific assignment, and reduces span of control.
- d. **In Ordering:** Ordering resources by type saves time, reduces errors, and reduces nonessential communications

22. Personnel accountability is a key ICS element. Several procedures within ICS ensure personnel accountability, including:

- Check-In.
- Resource Status.
- Assignment Lists.
- Unit Logs.
- _____
- a. Organizational Flexibility.
- b. Span of Control.
- c. Unity of Command.
- d. Common Terminology.

23. When organizing resources, both _____ are required to:

- Have a Leader.
- Have communications between team members and Leaders, and between Leaders and the next highest level of supervision.
- Have their own transportation, when required.
- Organize within span-of-control limits.

Which levels within the ICS organization have the above requirements?

- a. Task Forces and Strike Teams
- b. Divisions and Groups
- c. Command and General Staff
- d. Branches and Units

24. All tactical resources at an incident will be assigned to one of the three following status conditions:

- _____
- **Available:** Available resources are assembled, have been issued their equipment, and are ready for deployment. Available resources are located at one of the staging areas.
- **Out-of-Service:** Out-of-service resources are not ready for use.
- a. **On-Order:** Resources that have not yet arrived at the incident, but have been ordered and organized to ensure efficient supervision within the limits of effective span of control.
- b. **Assigned:** Assigned resources are working on an assignment under the direction of a Supervisor.
- c. **Demobilized:** Resources that have completed their assignments at the incident and are awaiting return.
- d. **Procured:** Resources that have been located, but have not yet been ordered or organized.

25. There are no hard and fast rules for expanding the ICS organization. Experienced Incident Commanders can:

- a. Determine the type of command that is required for the incident.
- b. Plan in advance to identify resources that may be needed when an incident occurs.
- c. Apply pre-designed standard organizations for specific incidents.
- d. Predict workloads and potential staffing needs, regardless of the kind of incident.